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## DESCRIPTION

### A TONER AND AN IMAGE FORMATION METHOD

#### 5    TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a toner for electrophotography used in an electrophotographic copying machine, an electrophotographic facsimile, and an  
10    electrophotographic printer, etc., and in particular, relates to a toner preferable for carrying out fixing by flash light.

Since fixing of a toner image on a recording medium is performed without applying  
15    pressure to the toner in an electrophotographic apparatus for performing image formation using flash light, there is a great need for a color toner that is well melted by efficiently utilizing energy from the flash light.

20

#### BACKGROUND ART

An electrophotographic method that has been conventionally and broadly adopted includes respective processes of (1) electrostatically  
25    charging of a photoconductor, (2) light exposure of the photoconductor (formation of a latent image), (3) development of the latent image by a toner, (4) transcription of the toner image to a recording medium, and (5) fixing of the toner image on the  
30    recording medium.

Among these, as a fixing method for a toner image, a heat-roll method such that the toner is heated directly between heated rollers, a oven-fixing method, and a flash-fixing method such that  
35    fixing is performed by light irradiation and far-infrared-ray irradiation are well known.

Among the fixing methods, the heat-roll

method is most broadly adopted. In this heat-roll method, since a simple configuration is provided such that fixing is accomplished by heating and directly applying pressure to the toner by the  
5 rollers at high temperature, there are advantages in that the apparatus is inexpensive and a surface for fixing the toner can be made flat. On the contrary, there are many known problems in that a paper (recording medium) after fixing becomes rolled, dirt  
10 on the paper is easily generated by an offset since toner dirties the surfaces of the fixing rollers, ultra-speeding up is difficult because of the rolling of the paper, and fixing to a special recording medium such as a sealable postcard is  
15 difficult, etc.

In contrast to the heat-roll method, the flash-fixing method, which fixes the toner without any contact, is free of the problem of paper rolling or offset and also easy to adapt for speeding up and  
20 the sealable postcard, thus being used for business high-speed printers and high-speed copying machines.

In the flash-fixing method, when the toner used is black, fixing can be performed relatively easily by making the temperature on the outermost  
25 surface of a toner particle equal to or more than 200°C. However, in the case of a color toner, since flash light is transmitted, the temperature of the outermost surface may be equal to or more than 100°C, so that the situation occurs in which it is not  
30 certain that fixing will be carried out.

By the way, an external additive is commonly added to the surface of the toner particle for the purpose of improving fluidity and the electrostatic property of the toner. As this  
35 external additive, it is common to use a white fine particle such as titanium oxide, silica, alumina, etc. However, in the case of flash-fixing, since

these white particles of external additives further reflect flash light, the fixing property of the toner is further degraded. Furthermore, a black external additive is also needed for the black toner in view of preventing the fixing property from degrading.

Also, with regard to a color toner, the method of adding an infrared-ray absorbent is known so that fixing by flash light is carried out with certainty (for example, see Japanese Laid-Open Patent Application No.7-191492). However, since such an infrared-ray absorbent is expensive and also it is difficult to produce an effective infrared-ray absorbent, it is desired to decrease it as much as possible.

Then, as a countermeasure to the problem for the white external additives and the decrease in the infrared-ray absorbent, a proposition of a technique for improving the fixing property by employing black external additives such as carbon black etc. has been made so as to enhance the efficiency for energy absorption, but in the case of the color toner, there occurs the problem that the color becomes turbid after fixing and thus they cannot simply be employed.

Furthermore, although a technique employing titanium black as an external additive is proposed in Japanese Laid-Open Patent Application 6-332233, in the case of the color toner, there is the problem that the color becomes turbid after fixing and there is also a problem of the toner lacking in environmental stability.

Accordingly, it is a main object of the present invention to provide a toner of which fixing can be performed efficiently and certainly by flash light, with environmental stability.

#### DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

The above object is achieved by a toner having a surface to which a titanium black fine particle adheres which fine particle has a property  
5 of being changed in color from black to white by flash light, according to the present invention.

According to the invention described above, when fixing is performed by the flash light, since the titanium black fine particle of a black color  
10 adheres to the surface of the toner particle, light energy is converted into heat efficiently so that the toner is fixed on a recording medium and the titanium black fine particle changes color from black to white by the temperature rise thereat.  
15 Thus, the problem that an image after fixing is black and turbid is resolved. Moreover, in the case of the color toner, the advantage in that the amount of the infrared-ray absorbent can be decreased occurs.

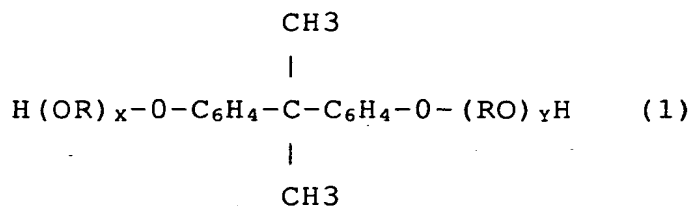
20 It is preferable that for the toner the titanium black fine particle be subjected to a hydrophobicity-providing treatment with a titanate-based, silicone-based, or aluminum-based coupling treatment agent. According to such a toner, since  
25 the titanium black fine particle is subjected to a hydrophobicity-providing treatment, the environmental stability of the toner is improved and a good electrostatic property can be maintained over a long period.

30 Also, it is preferable that for the toner an average first-order particle diameter of the titanium black fine particles be 0.005 through 0.04 $\mu$ m. Titanium black is represented by the  
35 general formula  $Ti_nO_{(2n-1)}$ , and one of which the first-order particle diameter is 0.005 through 0.04 $\mu$ m is preferred as an external additive to a toner for flash-fixing since the color changes from

black to white at a temperature equal to or less than 200°C.

Also, it is preferable that for the toner, the color changing temperature from black to white be within a range of 70°C through 200°C. Such a toner can be whitened in a broad range of energy of the flash light. Such a titanium black fine particle can be produced by adjusting a lattice defect of a titanium black crystal and the particle diameter.

Also, it is preferable for the toner to contain at least a polyester resin of which a raw material is an alkylene oxide adduct of bisphenol A represented by the following formula (1):



(In the formula described above, R represents an ethylene or propylene group and X, Y represent integers equal to or more than 1, respectively.)

As a polyester resin including the monomer as described above is employed as a binder resin for the toner, a more preferable toner can be provided since there is a little decomposed product and little odor is generated in the fixing by the flash light.

Also, it is preferable for the toner to contain 0.01 through 10 parts by weight of a compound represented by the following formula (2):



per 100 parts by weight of a binder resin (n is an integer equal to or more than 14.)

Since the compound described above functions as a fixing auxiliary and improves the flash-fixing property of the toner, containing a certain amount in the toner is preferred.

Also, in the toner, when this is a color toner, an infrared-ray absorbent may be further contained. For this infrared-ray absorbent, its amount can be decreased compared to the conventional case.

Then, it is recommended that the infrared-ray absorbent be one selected from the group including aminum, diimmonium, naphthalocyanine, and tin oxide. These are recommended in that the efficiency of infrared absorption is good, in particular, diimmonium is recommended.

Moreover, the present invention includes an image formation method including a process of fixing a toner image on a recording medium onto a surface thereof by flash exposure, in which energy of the flash light is  $0.5$  through  $3.0\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$ , its luminous time is  $500$  through  $3000\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ , and a toner having a surface to which a titanium black adheres is employed, which titanium black is subjected to a hydrophobicity-providing treatment and changed in color from black to white by the flash light.

According to the image formation method as described above, high quality image formation can be performed efficiently by utilizing the color change of titanium black.

#### BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

The toner according to the present invention will be explained in more detail below. The toner according to the present invention is a novel toner containing a titanium black fine

particle that changes color from black to white at a certain temperature, as an external additive. The special titanium black fine particle as described above adheres (is externally added) to the surface of the toner particle, so that flash light can be converted into heat efficiently and the fixing property can be improved. Although the categories of the toner mentioned in the present invention include a black toner and a color toner, particularly for a color toner, its significant effect can be obtained.

Herein, the general formula for the titanium black fine particle can be represented by  $Ti_nO_{(2n-1)}$  ( $n$  is an integer equal to or more than 1.) Titanium black has a property that the greater the amount of lattice defect in the crystal and the smaller its particle diameter, the easier changing to white is at low temperature. A temperature range in which titanium black whitens is broad and approximately 70 through approximately 500°C. However, when fixing of the toner is performed by flash exposure, the temperature of the toner is not more than 200°C. In general, raising to a temperature above this one is not preferred in view of decreasing light energy. Thus, it is recommended to employ the titanium black fine particle (crystal) changing color from black to white at 70°C through 200°C.

Also, from the viewpoint of externally adding the titanium black fine particle to the surface of the toner particle, it is desired that the first-order particle diameter be 0.005 through 0.1 $\mu$ m and the specific surface area be 10 through 100m<sup>2</sup>/g. When the first-order particle is larger than 0.1 $\mu$ m retention on the toner surface is difficult; to the contrary, when less than 0.005 $\mu$ m, cohesion is strong so that liberation occurs as



external addition to the toner is made and the service life of the toner is shortened.

Also, as described above, although color changing temperature to white of the titanium black fine particle is generally determined by the state of the lattice defect and its particle diameter, in the case of specifying the particle diameter, the whitening occurs with certainty at or below 200°C in the case of the first-order particle diameter being 0.005 through 0.04 $\mu$ m. Hence, the first-order particle diameter of the titanium black fine particle is recommended to be 0.005 through 0.04 $\mu$ m for the condition of the external addition and the condition of the whitening.

As understood from the above description, when the titanium black fine particle in a black color adheres to the surface of a color toner particle and is employed as an external additive, since the flash light is absorbed efficiently and converted to heat the fixing property can be improved, and since the titanium black fine particle changes color to white in time with its fixing the problem of the color turbidity after fixing does not occur.

Also, when such a titanium black fine particle is employed for a black toner, silica, titanium oxide, and alumina, etc. that are white and conventionally used are eliminated or decreased so that the fixing property can be improved.

Moreover, it is recommended that the titanium black fine particle be subjected to hydrophobicity-providing treatment from the view of improving environmental stability. It is preferable that the hydrophobicity-providing treatment on the titanium black fine particle be performed by employing a titanate-based, silicone-based, or aluminum-based coupling treatment. Although a toner

can be maintained in a good electrification state to obtain environmental stability by any of these coupling treatments, it is more preferable that the property be made significant, as the treatment with  
5 the titanium-based coupling agent is made. It is inferred that this is because the base material of the coupling agent has a good affinity, which base material also contains titanium.

As the coupling agent for the  
10 hydrophobicity-providing treatment, the following can be listed as specific examples.

As titanate-based coupling agents:  
isopropyltriisostearoyltitanate,  
isopropyltris(dioctylpyrophosphate)titanate,  
15 isopropyltri(N-aminoethyl-aminoethyl)titanate,  
tetraoctylbis(ditridecylphosphite)titanate,  
tetra(2,2-diallyloxymethyl-1-  
butyl)bis(ditridecyl)phosphitetitanate,  
bis(dioctylpyrophosphate)oxyacetatetitanate,  
20 bis(dioctylpyrophosphate)ethylenetitanate, etc.  
are listed.

As silicone-based coupling agents:  
dimethyldichlorosilane, trimethylchlorosilane,  
methyltrichlorosilane, allyldimethyldichlorosilane,  
25 allylphenyldichlorosilane,  
benzyldimethylchlorosilane,  
bromomethyldimethylchlorosilane,  $\alpha$ -  
chloroethyltrichlorosilane, P-  
chloroethyltrichlorosilane,  
30 chloromethyldimethylchlorosilane,  
chloromethyltrichlorosilane, P-  
chlorophenyltrichlorosilane, 3-  
chloropropyltrichlorosilane, 3-  
chloropropyltrimethoxysilane, vinyltriethoxysilane,  
35 vinylmethoxysilane, vinyl-tris( $\beta$ -  
methoxyethoxy)silane,  $\gamma$ -  
methacryloxypropyltrimethoxysilane,

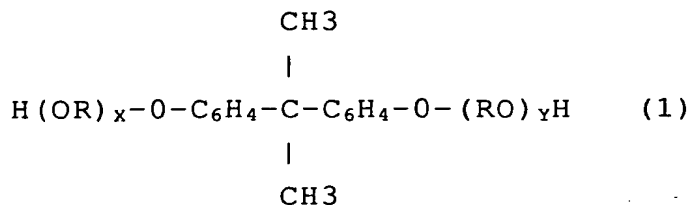
vinyltriacetoxysilane, divinylchlorosilane, dimethylvinylchlorosilane, octyl-trichlorosilane, decyl-trichlorosilane, nonyl-trichlorosilane, (4-t-propylphenyl)-trichlorosilane, (4-t-butylphenyl)-trichlorosilane, dipentyl-dichlorosilane, dihexyl-dichlorosilane, dioctyl-dichlorosilane, dinonyl-dichlorosilane, didecyl-dichlorosilane, didodecyl-dichlorosilane, dihexadecyl-dichlorosilane, (4-t-butylphenyl)-octyl-dichlorosilane, dioctyl-dichlorosilane, didecyl-dichlorosilane, dinonyl-dichlorosilane, di-2-ethylhexyl-dichlorosilane, di-3,3-dimethylpentyl-dichlorosilane, trihexyl-chlorosilane, trioctyl-chlorosilane, tridecyl-chlorosilane, dioctyl-methyl-chlorosilane, octyl-dimethyl-chlorosilane, (4-t-propylphenyl)-diethyl-chlorosilane, octyltrimethoxysilane, hexamethyldisilazane, hexaethyldisilazane, diethyltetramethyldisilazane, hexaphenyldisilazane, hexatolyldisilazane, N-(2-aminoethyl)3-aminopropylmethyldimethoxysilane, N-(2-aminoethyl)3-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane, 3aminopropyltriethoxysilane, etc. are listed.

As an aluminum-based coupling agent: acetoalkoxyaluminumdiisopropylate, etc. are listed.

Next, a binder resin as a base material that can be employed for the toner according to the present invention will be explained. It is preferable that polyester resin of which a raw material is an alkyleneoxide adduct of bisphenol A of the following formula (1) be employed as a binder. Polyester resin employing the monomer is preferred, since there is a little decomposition by flash-fixing and little odor is emitted. Further, styreneacrylic resin, epoxy resin and polyether polyol resin, etc. can be mixed to be employed with this polyester resin. Furthermore, if necessary, polyethylene and polypropylene, etc. employed for a

general toner may be combined. Due to these, fixing strength is drastically increased and also a developer that is stable over a long period can be obtained.

5



10

(In the formula described above, R represents an ethylene or propylene group and X, Y represent integers equal to or more than 1, respectively.)

15

With respect to the binder of the polyester resin, for example, materials described in Japanese Laid-Open Patent Application No. 62-291668 and United States Patent No. 4804622 can be employed. For example, ethylene or propylene oxide adduct of bisphenol A can be provided as an alcohol component and terephthalic acid can be provided as an acid component. Furthermore, a crosslinking agent may be employed and, for example, trimellitic acid can be employed. It is preferable that the glass transition temperature of polyester resin be equal to or more than 60°C, and in the case of being a toner, equal to or more than 58°C. This is because solidification is prevented in time of transportation, etc.

20

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Further, as the polyester resin, preferable is one in which the alcohol component includes bisphenol A alkylene oxide adduct being equal to or more than 80 molar %, more preferable being equal to or more than 90 molar %, and further preferable being equal to or more than 95 molar %. An amount of the bisphenol A alkylene oxide adduct

35

is less than 80 molar % is not preferred since usage of the monomer causes generation of relatively much odor.

As the alcohol component employed in the polyester resin, for example, polyoxypropylene(2.2)-2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)propane, polyoxypropylene(3.3)-2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)propane, polyoxyethylene(2.0)-2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)propane, polyoxyethylene(2.2)-2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)propane, polyoxypropylene(2.0)-polyoxyethylene(2.0)-2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)propane, and polyoxypropylene(6)-2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)propane, etc. can be listed.

Among these, preferable are polyoxypropylene(2.2)-2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)propane, polyoxyethylene(2.2)-2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)propane, polyoxyethylene(2.0)-2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)propane, etc.

These may be employed singularly or by mixing equally two or more kinds. Also, if necessary, another alcohol component can be used in combination with the above-mentioned compound. For example, diols such as ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, triethylene glycol, 1,2-propylene glycol, 1,3-propylene glycol, 1,4-butanediol, neopentylglycol, 1,4-butanediol, 1,5-pentanediol, 1,6-hexanediol, etc., and other dihydric alcohols such as bisphenol A, hydrogenated bisphenol A, etc. can be added. As a tri- or more-hydric alcohol component, sorbitol, 1,2,3,6-hexanetetrol, 1,4-sorbitan, pentaerythritol, dipentaerythritol, tripentaerythritol, 1,2-butanetriol, 1,2,5-pentanetriol, glycerol, 2-methylpropanetriol, 2-methyl-1,2,4-butanetriol, trimethylolpropane, trimethylolpropane, and other tri- or more-hydric alcohols can be listed.

As an acid component employed for the polyester resin, terephthalic acid, isophthalic acid, orthophthalic acid, or anhydrides thereof, etc. can be listed, and preferably being terephthalic acid/isophthalic acid. A single one of these may be employed or two or more kinds of these mixed may be employed. Also, another acid component can be used in combination with the compound to the extent that odor with regard to the flash-fixing is not a problem. For example, maleic acid, fumaric acid, citraconic acid, itaconic acid, glutaconic acid, cyclohexanedicarboxylic acid, succinic acid, adipic acid, sebacic acid, azelaic acid, and malonic acid, etc. can be listed, and moreover, alkyl or alkenyl-succinic acid such as n-butylsuccinic acid, n-butenylsuccinic acid, isobutylsuccinic acid, isobutenylsuccinic acid, n-octylsuccinic acid, n-octenylsuccinic acid, n-dodecylsuccinic acid, n-dodecenylsuccinic acid, isododecylsuccinic acid, and isododecenylsuccinic acid, etc., or anhydrides and lower alkylesters of these acids, and other dihydric carboxylic acids can be listed. Furthermore, in order to provide a crosslinkage to polyester, a tri- or more-hydric carboxylic acid component can be also mixed and employed as another acid component. As a tri- or more-hydric carboxylic acid component, 1,2,4-benzenetricarboxylic acid, 1,3,5-benzenetricarboxylic acid, other polycarboxylic acids and anhydrides thereof can be listed.

Moreover, in order to accelerate a polyester resin formation reaction, generally used esterification catalysts, for example, zinc oxide, tin protoxide, dibutyl tin oxide, and dibutyl tin dilaurate, etc. can be used.

When the toner according to the present invention is a color toner, selecting from an aminium, diimmonium, naphthalocyanine, and tin oxide

as the combined infrared-ray absorbent is recommended, most preferable is diimmonium in that its absorption efficiency of infrared-rays is higher, and its amount to be added can be drastically  
5 reduced compared to a conventional color toner.

Moreover, improvement of fixing property in flash light exposure and prevention of a defect in printing called as a void can be provided by adding a compound represented by the following  
10 formula (2) as a fixing auxiliary to the present toner. The amount of this fixing auxiliary to be added is desirably 0.01 through 10 parts by weight and more desirably 0.5 through 5 parts by weight to 100 parts by weight of a binder resin.

15 
$$C-[CH_2-O-CO-(CH_2)_n-CH_3]_4 \quad (2)$$
  
(n is an integer equal to or more than 14.)

As a colorant for use in the present toner, the conventional ones can be widely employed and,  
20 for example, aniline blue (C. I. No.50405), calco oil blue (C. I. No. azoic Blue 3), chrome yellow (C. I. No.14090), ultramarine blue (C. I. No.77103), Dupont oil red (C. I. No.26105), quinoline yellow (C. I. No.47005), methylene blue-chloride (C. I.  
25 No.52015), phthalocyanine blue (C. I. No.74160), malachite green-oxalate (C. I. No.42000), lampblack (C. I. No.77266), rose bengal (C. I. No.45435), ECR-181 (Pg.No122) and a mixture of these, etc. can be employed.

30 The usage amount of the above colorant is normally 0.1 through 20 parts by weight to 100 parts by weight of the binder resin, and particularly 0.5 through 10 parts by weight is preferable.

Furthermore, the toner according to the  
35 present invention can be employed with mixing a white inorganic fine particle such as a flow behavior improving agent, etc. For the present

toner, since the above titanium black fine particle is externally added to a surface of the toner particle, improvement of flow behavior and electrostatic property of the toner is essentially achieved. Thus, the inorganic fine particle herein is employed for an adjustment of the flow behavior, etc., of the toner.

The proportion of the inorganic fine particle mixed into the toner is 0.01 through 5 parts by weight, preferably 0.01 through 2.0 parts by weight. As such an inorganic fine particle, for example, a silica fine particle, alumina, titanium oxide, barium titanate, magnesium titanate, calcium titanate, strontium titanate, zinc oxide, silica sand, clay, mica, wollastonite, diatomite, chromium oxide, cerium oxide, red iron oxide, antimony trioxide, magnesium oxide, zirconium oxide, barium sulfate, barium carbonate, calcium carbonate, silicon carbide, silicon nitride, etc. are listed, and the silica fine particle is particularly preferable.

The toner can be employed directly as a one-component developer or as a two-component developer to which a carrier is added. In case of being employed as a two-component developer, it is preferable to employ a resin-coated ferrite or iron powder carrier. In the case of employing a ferrite, at least manganese is included, magnetization at 10kOe is 75 through 100 emu/g, and it is desirable to employ a carrier covered in the ratio of 0.5 through 3 wt% to 100 wt% of a carrier core. As a carrier-covering agent, acrylic, styrene, urethane, etc. besides silicone can be employed. For the particle diameter of a carrier core material, an average particle diameter of 30 through 100  $\mu\text{m}$  is preferred, and in particular, that of 60 through 90  $\mu\text{m}$  is recommended. This is because if the average



diameter is less than 20 $\mu$ m, fine particles increase in the distribution of carrier particles so that magnetization per particle is lowered and scattering of the carrier becomes significant. To the contrary, 5 an average particle diameter of carriers over 100  $\mu$ m is not preferred since the specific surface area is lowered and scattering of the toner occurs. A solvent used for forming a carrier-covering resin layer is toluene, xylene, methyl ethyl ketone, 10 methyl isobutyl ketone, cellosolvutyl acetate, etc.

Regarding a method for forming a covering resin layer on the carrier core material, after the coating resin is dissolved into a solvent, and after the carrier core material is coated with an 15 identical resin solution homogeneously by an immersion method, a spray method, brush application, etc, the solvent is evaporated by drying to manufacture a carrier by way of trial. Herein, if necessary, burning may be performed. As a burning 20 apparatus, either an external heating system or an internal heating method may be allowed, for example, a fixed type or fluid type electric furnace, a rotary type electric furnace, and a burner furnace may be allowed, or burning with microwaves may be 25 allowed. For a burning temperature, 180 through 300 °C are preferable, and particularly, 220 through 280 °C are most appropriate. At equal to or less than 180 °C, solidification cannot fully be realized, while at a temperature over 300 °C, a portion of 30 resin may be decomposed so that a surface layer of the resin may become rough so as not to obtain a homogeneous covering layer.

The fixing method in an image formation apparatus using the toner can be applicable to the 35 flash-fixing and the heat-roll fixing, and employment in the flash-fixing in which sublimation is frequent is more desirable.

The toner as a developer may be magnetic or non-magnetic and may be a back-exposure system, in which development is made by light exposure from backside of a photoconductor to a development part.

5 Furthermore, as a photoconductor, generally an inorganic photoconductor such as amorphous silicon, selenium, etc., and an organic photoconductor such as polysilane, phthalocyanine, etc. can be employed, and particularly an amorphous silicon photoconductor

10 is preferred due to its long service life.

In an image formation method including a process in which a toner image on a recording medium is fixed on a surface thereof by flash exposure, energy of the flash light is 0.5 through 3.0 J/cm<sup>2</sup>,

15 luminous time is 500 through 3000  $\mu$ s, and the toner having a composition as described above is employed, thereby, an image can be formed at a high fixing rate.

(Embodiment)

20 A manufacturing process of a toner in the embodiment and the result of an image fixing test when a two-component developer is provided by adding a carrier to this toner will be explained below. Herein, the following Table 1 shows employed

25 titanium black fine particles, Table 2 shows compositions and test results when color toners are provided, and table 3 shows compositions and test results when black toners are provided.

(Treatment of the titanium black fine

30 particle with a coupling agent)

20g of particulate titanium black was added to a solution including 0.02g of a coupling agent and 500g of n-hexane with stirring and the stirring was continued further for 1 hour.

35 Subsequently, the solution was filtrated, and heated and dried for 3 hours at 100°C, to obtain titanium black fine particles of which the surface was

subjected to a hydrophobicity-providing treatment with a coupling agent. By this method, titanium black fine particles treated with titanate-based, silicone-based, and aluminum-based coupling agents  
5 were manufactured. The result is shown in Table 1.

Herein, in Table 1, titanium blacks of the present embodiment are shown as titanium black No.1 through No.7. These first-order particle diameters are in 0.005  $\mu\text{m}$  through 0.04  $\mu\text{m}$  and these color  
10 changing temperatures (from black to white) are 70°C through 120°C, being equal to or less than 200°C,.

Furthermore, M-1, S-1, 20M, and 13R shown in Table 1 are names of articles of available titanium blacks. For these conventional titanium  
15 blacks, the hydrophobicity-providing treatment was not provided and color changing temperatures from black to white are shown for comparison. The color changing temperatures are in the range of 240°C through 500°C so that the color changing cannot be  
20 accomplished with the usual flash exposure energy and the color remains black. Thus, they are not suitable as titanium black fine particles used in the present invention.

Table 1 Titanium black particles

Kinds	Coupling agent	Coupling agent maker	First-order particle diameter ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	Color changing temperature (black $\rightarrow$ white)	Manufacturer
Titanium Black No.1	dimethyldichlorosilane	Shinetsu Silicone	0.005~0.04	110°C	Ako Kasei
Titanium Black No.2	bromomethyldimethylchlorosilane	Shinetsu Silicone	0.005~0.04	120	Ako Kasei
Titanium Black No.3	isopropyltriisostearoyltitanate	Nisso	0.005~0.04	115	Ako Kasei
Titanium Black No.4	isopropyltri(N-aminoethyl-aminoethyl) titanate	Nisso	0.005~0.04	115	Ako Kasei
Titanium Black No.5	acetoalkoxyaluminumdiisopropylate	Ajinomoto	0.005~0.04	120	Ako Kasei
M-1	-	-	0.3~0.4	500	Ishihara Sangyo
S-1	-	-	0.1~0.15	350	Ishihara Sangyo
20M	-	-	0.02~0.2	240	Mitsubishi Material
13R	-	-	0.02~0.2	250	Mitsubishi Material
Titanium Black No.6	isopropyltriisostearoyltitanate	Nisso	0.005~0.02	80	Ako Kasei
Titanium Black No.7	isopropyltriisostearoyltitanate	Nisso	0.005~0.01	70	Ako Kasei

(Manufacture of binder resin)

Polyester No.1 was manufactured as a binder by the following process.

- 5 1.0mol of polyoxypropylene(2.2)-2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)propane, 9.0mol of polyoxyethylene(2.2)-2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)propane, 4.6mol of terephthalic acid, 4.6mol of isophthalic acid, and 5.0g of dibutyl tin oxide were put into a
- 10 four-necked flask, and a thermometer, a stainless-made stirring bar, an efflux-type condenser, and a nitrogen inducing tube were installed. Reaction was made for 3 hours at 220°C, for 3 hours at 240°C
- 15 under nitrogen gas flow, and further for 2 hours at the same temperature under reduced pressure being 60mmHg (approximately 7999Pa), in a mantle heater, and the reaction was finished.

(Manufacture of a carrier)

- 20 2wt% of acrylic resin (name of article: BR-85 made by Mitsubishi Rayon Co., Ltd.) was coated onto a carrier core material using a fluidized bed and was dried, wherein a manganese ferrite particle with 60 $\mu\text{m}$  (Powdertech Corp.) was provided as the core material, to obtain a manganese ferrite carrier

covered with the acrylic resin.

(Manufacture of the toners of the embodiment)

(1) Color toners 1 through 12

5           According to the compositions shown in  
Table 2, after toner compositions (a binder, a  
colorant, a charge control agent, a fixing auxiliary,  
and an infrared-ray absorbent) were thrown into a  
Henschel mixer and preparative mixing was finished,  
10 kneading by a extruder, subsequent roughly size  
reduction by a hammer mill, finely size reduction by  
a jet mill, and classification by an air shifter  
were performed to obtain a colored fine particle  
with a volume-average particle diameter of  $8.5\mu\text{m}$ .  
15 Subsequently, the titanium black fine particle was  
subjected to an external addition treatment to the  
toner particle by a Henschel mixer to obtain a color  
toner.

          Herein, the binder was the polyester No.1.  
20 Dupont oil red as the colorant, P-51 made by Orient  
Chemical Corp. as the charge control agent, and WEP-  
5 made by Nihon Yusi as the fixing auxiliary were  
employed. This WEP-5 is a compound represented by  
the formula (2) described above and  $n=20$ . The  
25 infrared-ray absorbent was selected from an aminium,  
a diimmonium, naphthalocyanine, and tin oxide.

          Employed external additives were the  
titanium blacks No.3, No.6, and No.7, and the tests  
were also performed for the conventional titanium  
30 blacks M-1, S-1, 20M, and 13R.

(2) Black toners 13 through 28

          According to the compositions shown in  
Table 3, after toner compositions (a binder, a  
colorant (carbon black), a charge control agent, and  
35 a fixing auxiliary) were thrown into a Henschel  
mixer and preparative mixing was finished, kneading  
by a extruder, subsequent roughly size reduction by

a hammer mill, finely size reduction by a jet mill, and classification by an air shifter were performed to obtain a colored fine particle with a volume-average particle diameter of  $8.5\mu\text{m}$ . Subsequently,  
5 an external addition treatment with an external additive was performed by a Henschel mixer to obtain a black toner.

Herein, the binder was the polyester No.1. Carbon Pritex 150T made by Degussa as the carbon  
10 black, P-51 made by Orient Chemical Corp. as the charge control agent, and WEP-5 made by Nihon Yusi as the fixing auxiliary were employed.

Evaluation tests were performed with respect to the titanium blacks No.1, No.2, No.3,  
15 No.4, and No.5. Furthermore, the tests for comparisons were also performed for the case of adding the conventional silica HVK2150 singularly, for the case of addition in combination with the silica HVK2150, and for white titanium oxide ST30.

20 (Printer initial evaluation test examples)

For the evaluation, a developer in which 4.5wt% of the toner was mixed to 95.5wt% of the carrier was employed. The results of the evaluation are shown in Table 2 for the color toners and in  
25 Table 3 for the black toners.

For the evaluation for flash fixing property in this case, a high-speed printer F6760D (made by Fujitsu Limited) was employed to research fixing property and electrification change from high  
30 temperature and high humidity to low temperature and low humidity. The process rate of the printer is 1200mm/s.

(1) For the fixing property (release property), when a mending tape (SCOTCH) was applied  
35 on a printing sample with the load of 600g and the toner was peeled, the case of printing density maintained at equal to or more than 80% of that

before peeling was determined to be suitable (that is represented by adding G in the Tables), and that of lower than it was determined to be unsuitable (that is represented by adding NG in the Tables).

- 5 (2) The amount of charge was measured by a magnetic blow off method, and the value of high temperature and high humidity / low temperature and low humidity equal to or more than 0.8 was determined to be suitable and that of lower than it
- 10 was determined to be unsuitable.

Table 2 Color toners (Part 1)

		Maker	Toner 1	Toner 2	Toner 3	Toner 4	Toner 5	Toner 6
Binder	Polyester No.1	Manufactured in house	94.5	94.5	94	94	94	94
Colorant	Dupont all red	Dupont	5	5	5	5	5	5
Charge control agent	P-51	Oriente Chemical	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Fixing auxiliary	WEP-5	Nihon Yusi	2	2	2	2	2	2
Infrared-ray absorber	Aminium	Imperial Chemical			0.5			
	Diantrium	Imperial Chemical				0.5		
	Naphthalocyanine	Yamamoto Chemical					0.5	
	Tin oxide	Kaneko Denke						0.5
External additive	Silica MYK2150	Clariant	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	Titanium Black No.3	Akzo Kasei	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	M-1	Ishihara Sangyo						
	S-1	Ishihara Sangyo						
	20M	Mitsubishi Material						
	13R	Mitsubishi Material						
	Titanium Black No.6	Akzo Kasei						
	Titanium Black No.7	Akzo Kasei						
	White titanium oxide STT30	Taken Kagaku		0.5				
	Flux fixing rate (%)		85G	55NG	95G	88G	80G	80G
Charge quantity (nC/g)	High temperature and high humidity (35°C, 80%RH)		17.2	17.4	18	19	17.5	18.8
	Ordinary temperature and ordinary humidity (25°C, 50%RH)		20.3	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.3
	Low temperature and low humidity (5°C, 10%RH)		21.8	21.8	21.7	21.9	21.8	22.89
	High temperature and high humidity / Low temperature and low humidity		0.80G	0.80G	0.83G	0.87G	0.81G	0.82G

Table 2 Color toners (Part 2)

		Maker	Toner 7	Toner 8	Toner 9	Toner 10	Toner 11	Toner 12
Binder	Polyester No.1	Manufactured in house	94	94	94	94	94	94
Colorant	Dupont oil red	Dupont	5	5	5	5	5	5
Charge control agent	P-51	Orient Chemical	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Fixing auxiliary	WEP-5	Nihon Yusi	2	2	2	2	2	2
Infrared-ray absorbent	Aminium	Imperial Chemical						
	Dimmonium	Imperial Chemical	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Naphthalocyanine	Yamamoto Chemical						
	Tin oxide	Kanto Denka						
External additive	Silica HVK2150	Clariant	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	Titanium Black No.3	Ako Kasei						
	M-1	Ishihara Sangyo	0.5					
	S-1	Ishihara Sangyo		0.5				
	20M	Mitsubishi Material			0.5			
	13R	Mitsubishi Material				0.5		
	Titanium Black No.6	Ako Kasei					0.5	
	Titanium Black No.7	Ako Kasei						0.5
	White titanium oxide STT30	Titan Kogyo						
Flush fixing rate (%)			60NG	62NG	70NG	70NG	100G	100G
Charge quantity ( $\mu\text{c/g}$ )	High temperature and high humidity (35°C, 80%RH)		17.2	18.2	15.9	16.3	18.9	19.4
	Ordinary temperature and ordinary humidity (25°C, 50%RH)		20.3	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.3
	Low temperature and low humidity (5°C, 10%RH)		22.69	22.2	23.5	22.8	23	24
	High temperature and high humidity/ Low temperature and low humidity		0.78NG	0.82G	0.68NG	0.71NG	0.82G	0.81G

Table 3 Black toners (Part 1)

		Maker	Toner 13	Toner 14	Toner 15	Toner 16	Toner 17	Toner 18	Toner 19
Binder	Polyester No.1	Manufactured in house	89.5	89.5	89.5	89.5	89.5	89.5	89.5
	Styrene - acrylic TB-1000	Sanyo Chemical							
Colorant	Carbon Printex 150T	Degussa	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Charge control agent	P-51	Orient Chemical	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Fixing auxiliary	WEP-5	Nihon Yusi	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
External additive	Silica HVK2150	Clariant	0.1	0.5	1	1.5			
	Titanium Black No.1	Ako Kasei							
	Titanium Black No.2	Ako Kasei							
	Titanium Black No.3	Ako Kasei					0.1	0.5	1
	Titanium Black No.4	Ako Kasei							
	Titanium Black No.5	Ako Kasei							
	White titanium oxide STT30	Titan Kogyo							
Flush fixing rate (%)			95G	90G	60NG	30NG	95G	93G	90G
Charge quantity ( $\mu\text{c/g}$ )	High temperature and high humidity (35°C, 80%RH)		17.9	16.5	13.5	10.2	19.4	18.8	18.9
	Ordinary temperature and ordinary humidity (25°C, 50%RH)		20	19.5	18.5	17.5	20.1	20.5	20.6
	Low temperature and low humidity (5°C, 10%RH)		22.8	21.3	20.1	19	22.1	21.3	22.6
	High temperature and high humidity/ Low temperature and low humidity		0.79NG	0.77NG	0.67NG	0.54NG	0.88G	0.88G	0.84G



Table 3 Black toners (Part 2)

		Maker	Toner 20	Toner 21	Toner 22	Toner 23	Toner 24	Toner 25	Toner 26
Binder	Polyester No.1	Manufactured in house	89.5	89.5	89.5	89.5	89.5	89.5	89.5
	Styrene - acrylic TB-1000	Sanyo Chemical							
Colorant	Carbon Printex 150T	Degussa	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Charge control agent	P-51	Orient Chemical	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Fixing auxiliary	WEP-5	Nihon Yusi	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
External additive	Silica HVK2150	Clariant		0.5					
	Titanium Black No.1	Ako Kasei			1				
	Titanium Black No.2	Ako Kasei				1			
	Titanium Black No.3	Ako Kasei	1.5	0.5					
	Titanium Black No.4	Ako Kasei					1		
	Titanium Black No.5	Ako Kasei						1	
	White titanium oxide STT30	Titan Kogyo							1
Flush fixing rate (%)			90G	90G	90G	90G	90G	90G	60NG
Charge quantity ( $\mu\text{c/g}$ )	High temperature and high humidity (35°C, 80%RH)		19.3	19.3	23.2	22.1	19.9	20.7	22.3
	Ordinary temperature and ordinary humidity (25°C, 50%RH)		20.6	20.3	25	23.3	21.6	22.6	25.3
	Low temperature and low humidity (5°C, 10%RH)		23.1	20.6	28.3	27.3	22.6	25.9	27.9
	High temperature and high humidity/ Low temperature and low humidity		0.84G	0.94G	0.82G	0.81G	0.88G	0.80G	0.80G

In case of the color toners shown in Table 2, it can be confirmed that the toners (1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, and 12) of the embodiment exhibit high fixing properties. It can be also confirmed that there is no problem for the electrostatic property and excellence is provided for environmental stability.

In case of the black toners shown in Table 3, it can be confirmed that the toners (17 through 25) of the embodiment exhibit high fixing properties. It can be also confirmed that there is no problem for the electrostatic property and excellence is provided for environmental stability.

Although the preferred embodiment according to the present invention has been described above in detail, the present invention is not limited to such particular embodiment and various modifications and changes are allowed within the range of the content of the present invention described in the claims.

As is clear from the above detailed description, according to the present invention,

when fixing is performed by flash light, since a black titanium black fine particle adheres to the surface of a toner particle, light energy is efficiently converted to heat so that the toner is  
5 fixed on a recording medium, and by a temperature rise at that time, the color of the titanium black fine particle changes from black to white. Thus, an image after fixing is not made turbid with black. Furthermore, if the titanium black fine particle is  
10 subjected to hydrophobicity-providing treatment, environmental stability of the toner is improved and a good electrostatic property can be maintained over a long period.

Moreover, as polyester resin is employed  
15 as a binder, since there is a little decomposed product and little odor is generated due to the fixing by flash light, a preferable toner can be provided, and additionally the fixing property can be improved by adding a certain fixing auxiliary.  
20 When a color toner is provided, the amount of an infrared-ray absorbent can also be reduced.

Therefore, fixing of a high quality image can be efficiently performed utilizing the color change of the titanium black added to the surface of  
25 the toner particle.